

tentacula long, and blackish like the back of the neck; the lower tentacula short.

There is a raised, tubercular, mucous? pore above and near the extremity of the foot, not lengthened and overhanging as in *Nanina*? (*Macrochlamys*, B., 1832) *vitroinoides*. A black excrementitious-looking matter is generally found in the orifice of the pore. The animal is active, and not easily alarmed. The narrow form of the foot bears the necessary relation to the curious linear aperture of the shell. Have the North American forms of *Tridopsis* the mucous pore and a similarly narrow foot?

It will be interesting to know, also, whether the Cingalese forms associated with *Helix Achatina* under *Ophiogyra*, Pfr., such as *H. Rivolii*, &c., are ovoviviparous.

Cheltenham, July 4th, 1859.

X.—*Descriptions of four new Species of Humming-birds from Mexico.* By JOHN GOULD, Esq., F.R.S. &c.

*To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

20 Broad Street, Golden Square, W.,  
July 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

I send you herewith, for insertion in the next Number of your Magazine, descriptions of four new species of Mexican Humming-birds, for the first of which I am indebted to the researches of M. Rafael Montes d'Oca, and for the three others to M. Adolphe Boucar, through the kindness of M. Sallé.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN GOULD.

*Amazilia Ocai.*

Crown, sides of the head, throat, and breast glittering grass-green, with a few of the white bases of the feathers showing on the centre of the throat; back of the neck and upper part of the back deep green; upper and under wing-coverts, flanks, lower part of the back, upper tail-coverts and tail greenish bronze; under surface of the base of outer tail-feathers reddish buff; wings purplish brown; base of the secondaries reddish buff; abdomen pale brown; under tail-coverts light bronze margined with white; bill black, lighter beneath; feet brown.

Total length 4 inches; bill  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; wing  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; tail  $1\frac{3}{8}$ .

*Habitat.* Xalapa, in Southern Mexico.

*Remark.* This species cannot be confounded with any other

member of the genus *Amazilia*; it is about the size of *A. Riefferi*, and has a splendid glittering green crown. I have named this bird in honour of M. Rafael Montes d'Oca, who has exerted himself to make us acquainted with the productions of Southern Mexico, perhaps to a greater extent than any other person.

*Calothorax pulchra.*

*Male.* Throat-gorget fine deep metallic lilaceous purple; head, upper surface, wing-coverts, and flanks green; wings purplish brown; tail brownish black; breast and centre of the abdomen white; bill black; feet dark brown.

Total length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; bill  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; wing  $1\frac{3}{8}$ ; tail  $1\frac{5}{16}$ .

*Female.* Head dull greyish brown; upper surface bronzy green; throat and under surface buff; wings purplish brown; two centre tail-feathers green, the next on each side green tipped with black, the remainder rusty red at the base and white at the tip, the intervening space being black.

*Habitat.* Oaxaca, in Western Mexico.

*Remark.* Allied to *C. cyanopogon*, but differs in the much smaller size of the gorget and in the greater breadth of the outer tail-feathers.

*Cyanomyia violiceps.*

*Male.* Crown of the head deep violet-blue; all the upper surface and wing-coverts olive-green; wings purplish brown; tail deep greenish bronze; all the under surface white; bill black; under mandible rather lighter; feet blackish brown.

Total length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; bill 1; wing  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; tail  $1\frac{5}{8}$ .

*Female or young.* Crown ashy brown; upper surface olive-green, each feather margined with greyish olive; tail-coverts and tail coppery bronze, tipped with greyish olive; under surface white, stained with rusty red on the flanks.

*Habitat.* Oaxaca, in Western Mexico.

*Remark.* This is a very distinct species, about the size of *C. quadricolor*, from which it differs in having a black bill and in its violet-coloured crown.

*Cyanomyia? sordida.*

*Male.* Head and under surface greyish brown; behind the eye a white spot; all the upper surface and the sides of the neck bronzy green; wings purplish brown; tail dark greenish bronze, approaching to black on the base of the under surface; under tail-coverts very pale brown, with lighter edges; the bill

appears to have been flesh-colour for  $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of its base, and dark at the tip.

Total length  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches; bill 1; wing  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; tail 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

*Female*. Similar, but paler in colour.

*Habitat*. Oaxaca, in Western Mexico.

*Remark*. Although I have but little doubt that I have assigned this bird to its natural place, it is with some degree of hesitation that I have included it in the genus *Cyanomyia*: its sordid, smoky-grey style of colouring renders it very distinct from every other.

XI.—On *Dracunculus and Microscopic Filaridæ in the Island of Bombay*. By H. J. CARTER, Esq., Bombay.

[Concluded from p. 44.]

*Observations*.—Those who have given their attention to the subject cannot fail to see that these worms belong to Ehrenberg's *Anguillula*, out of which Dujardin has formed his genus *Rhabditis*, which is closely allied to our microscopic *Filaridæ*, as the following characters of this genus will show:—

“Body filiform, narrowed at the ends; mouth terminal, round, naked; anus subterminal; tail of the male either naked or furnished with a membrane (winged); a double spiculum; tail of the female conical, acute. The mouth is succeeded by an oblong cavity (pharynx), which is furnished with two or three longitudinal bacilla, and is distinct from the œsophagus, which is muscular and fusiform or cylindrical; stomach top-shaped or spherical, furnished with a kind of dental armature. The tail of the female is frequently prolonged into a fine point. The uterus is bifid, and the vulva situated near the posterior third of the body\*.”

Descriptive, however, as this is of the worms to which we have been giving our attention, yet it will not suit them in all respects. Some have papillæ about the mouth, others have tentacula or cirrhi attached to the head, and others have neither. The mouth in some is simple and suctorial, while in others it is armed with an exsertile proboscis, which appears to be but a continuation of the œsophagus; others, again, have eyes; and probably many other differences will present themselves on a more extended examination of their species, which promise to be as numerous as all those of the Nematoid Entozoa put together, if we assume that the latter are derived from the former. Hence it is desirable not to begin to group until many more of

\* Micrograph. Diet., Griffith and Henfrey, p. 34.